

Constantine Republican

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH CO. MICHIGAN, JULY 27, 1836.

NUMBER 4.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN, PUBLISHED BY MUNGER & COWDERY.

Every Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly occupied by Maj. J. J. Ullman, corner of Canaris and Water streets.

Terms.—Two dollars per annum in advance, two dollars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars at the expiration of the year.
Advertising at the usual rates.



LIMA AND CONSTANTINE STAGE LINE. will commence running regularly for the season, leaving LIMA on Friday the 15th inst. and CONSTANTINE on Saturday the 16th inst. via WHITE PIGEON. The regular days of running will be, leaving Lima on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays; and Constantine on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M. each day.
Also, from LIMA to SHERMAN, and running in connection with the Chicago Stage Line.
For seats apply to the Stage Office at Lima or Constantine.
WILLIAM M. CARY, Proprietor.
Lima, July 13, 1836.

TAVERN STAND AT AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of August next, the well known tavern stand, now occupied by Mr. Nash, at White Pigeon. This lot consists of nine and a half acres, the house about forty feet front, two stories high, and very commodious, with good barn and out-buildings, and a good well of water. Being situated in a flourishing village, on the Chicago road, one of the greatest and best roads in Michigan, so good a chance for a bargain is seldom offered. Sale to take place at one o'clock on said day.
JOHN REDFERN.
White Pigeon, July 13, 1836.

CARRIAGE MAKING.



W. H. REED & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and St. Joseph county, that they still carry on the CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING business at their old stand, where they will be happy to attend to all calls in their line. They have the best of workmen in their employ, and feel assured that they can and do turn out as good work as any other establishment of the kind in the west country.

STAGE COACHES repaired on short notice. Repairing done cheap for cash and on short notice. Their shop is No. 2, Mechanics' Row, Second street Constantine.
June 29, 1836.



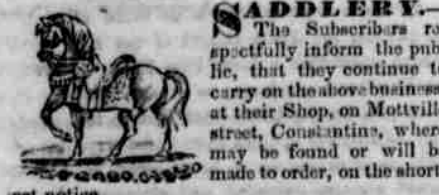
BLACKSMITHING.—A. & W. PENLAND, would most respectfully inform the citizens of this village and vicinity, that they continue to carry on the above business in all of its various branches, at their new Shop, No. 3, Mechanics' Row, Constantine, where they hold themselves ready to do every variety of Smithing which may be called for. Those who favor them with their work, may be assured that all orders in their line of business will be promptly executed, as from long experience in their business they feel that they shall be able to give good satisfaction.

Plows and Axes made to order on short notice.
ANDREW PENLAND,
WILLIAM PENLAND.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

Farmers Look at This.

PATENT FANNING MILLS.—P. E. GROVER would inform the citizens of St. Joseph and adjoining counties, that he is now making a fine shop, in Constantine, the best article of FANNING MILLS ever offered for sale in the Western country, of an improved patent, and warranted to do a first rate business. Persons wishing to purchase the above article are invited to call and examine them, as he will have them constantly on hand until the 1st of November next.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.



SADDLERY.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they continue to carry on the above business, at their Shop, on Motville street, Constantine, where they have made to order, on the shortest notice.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, HARNESSES, VALISES, TRUNKS,

Portmanteaus, and Military Equipage, which will be exchanged on good terms, for HIDES, GRAIN or CASH. They hope, by paying strict attention to business and filling orders promptly, to merit a share of the patronage of the citizens of this village and St. Joseph county generally.

BAROUCH, STAGE, and WAGON Trimming will be done in the neatest manner. From the long experience which the undersigned have had in their business, they feel warranted in assuring the public that the work done in their shop will be turned out, in point of style and workmanship, inferior to none in West Michigan.
BENHAM, DOOLITTLE & CO.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

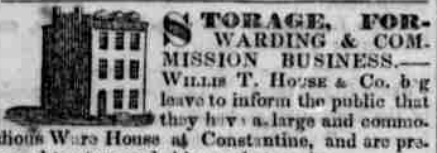
N. B.—The above firm continue to Manufacture SADDLERY, as usual, at their shop in the Village of White Pigeon, sign of the Golden Sheaf, Main st., where they will receive Hides, Grain or Cash, at any rate of market.

SAMUEL H. ABBOTT, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Constantine, will soon lay in a supply of leather and other materials, in addition to his present stock, when he will be prepared to accommodate his old friends and customers in good style.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.



STEAM BOAT CONSTANTINE.

Two Shares of Stock in the above Boat can be had by application to
WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO.
No. 7, Water st. Constantine.
June 29, 1836.



STORAGE, FORWARDING, COMMISSION BUSINESS.—**WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO.** beg leave to inform the public that they have a large and commodious Ware House at Constantine, and are prepared to store and ship goods to order.



Owning one half of the Keel Boat CONSTANTINE, they will be prepared to ship to any Port on Lake Michigan, Lake Erie or Lake Ontario, at the owners of freight may choose.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

CABINET MAKING.

CHRISTIAN KUCH would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business, in all its various branches. He would be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and begs leave to assure the public that his work shall be turned out in a manner inferior to none in Michigan, in point of elegance of style and durability.
BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SIDEBORDS, SOFAS, COUCHES, BOOK CASES, WARDROBE, PIER, CENTRE, CARD and TOILET TABLES, LADIES' WORK TABLES and STANDS, MUSIC STOOLS, &c. &c.
made to order on short notice, and out of as good materials as can be found in Michigan. His shop is on Canaris street, two doors from the corner of Water and Canaris streets.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

THE KEEL BOAT CONSTANTINE.

It is expected here in a few days, when she will be ready to receive down freight. She is an excellent covered boat, and Goods will be perfectly secure from the inclement weather. Enquire of
W. T. HOUSE & CO.
Water st. Constantine.
June 29, 1836.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A large assortment, comprising Men's Coarse Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, Ladies' Morocco, French and Kid Boots and Shoes. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock now on hand at the Store of
A. E. MASSEY & CO.
No. 10, South side Water-st., Constantine.
June 29.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT—

PLOUGH FACTORY.—**REIN, TENDERS & CO.** would state, for the information of the public, that they have entered into a copartnership, in the PLUGH business, and opened a shop in Mechanics' Row, Constantine, for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing Ploughs, where they will be glad to receive orders for work in their business. The public are assured that they will give strict attention to their business. Patrons solicited.

Ploughs WOODEN in the most approved style. Handles, Beams, &c., kept constantly on hand, so that Old Ploughs can be repaired on short notice; also, repairing of all kinds, done on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Farmers are invited to call and examine their Ploughs, and judge for themselves.
ISAAC BENHAM, SAMUEL TEESDAL, WILLIAM REID.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

BUTTER.

A few kegs of fresh BUTTER to be had at the Store of
JOHN S. BARRY.
June 29, 1836.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscribers have on hand an extensive supply of Boots and Shoes, among which may be found Men's fine Calf, Kid and Brogue Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Kid, Seal, Calf, Morocco and French Boots, Shoes and Slippers; also, Children's Morocco and Calfskin Shoes. As their assortment of Brogans were made to order, and of the best material, they feel confident in saying that Shoes of a better quality were never before offered in this market.

W. T. HOUSE & CO.
No. 7, Water street.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

AXES.—SIMMONS' CAST STEEL AXES.

ES of approved patterns for sale by
JOHN S. BARRY.
June 29, 1836.

TEA, COFFEE, ALICE, PEPPER, GINGER, SALARATUS, &c. &c.

kept constantly on hand and for sale by
A. E. MASSEY & CO.
No. 10, Water-st.
June 29.

GLOVES.

An assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES. Call and examine for yourselves.
W. T. HOUSE & CO.
No. 7, Water street.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

LOOKING GLASSES.

The subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment.
W. T. HOUSE & CO.
No. 7, Water street.
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

WHAT I LOVE.

The following verses close an interesting volume, of 319 pages, entitled "Ship and Shore, or Leaves from a Journal of a Cruise to the Levant" written, no doubt, by Rev. Calvin Coxson, once pastor of a congregation at Batavia, N. Y., and afterwards chaplain in the U. S. navy. The feeling allusion in the fourth stanza, is to his amiable deceased wife—formerly Miss Anna N. Raymond, principal in the Moscow Female Seminary, Livingston co., N. Y.—Ed. Const. Rep.

I love to wander on the shores of ocean,
To hear the light wave ripple on the beach,
For there 's a music in the murmuring motion,
The softest sounds of earth could never reach.
A cadence breathing more of joy than plaint,
Like the last whispers of a dying saint.

I love to wander on a starlit night,
Along the breathing margin of a lake,
Where tranquil bosoms mirror to the sight
The dewy stars; where not a wave nor wake
Disturbs the slumbering surface, nor a sound
Is heard from out the deep-lushed forest ground.

The vesper-star sleeps in that silent water
So sweetly fair, so tenderly serene,
You fondly think it is the bright-eyed daughter
Of that pure element, and breathless, lean
To catch its beauty, as if bent above
The face of one you only love to love.

But mine the grave hath won!—never my heart
With thou forgot the sweetest smile I look,
In which the merriment shined—no more part!
And with a faint and feeble firmness took
The token from her neck, when still it pressed
In love and anguish to this bleeding breast.

Bright existed one!—The bloom of youth was on
The cheek,
When thou didst smile and die—when I beside
Thy couch, with doubling tears, still gazed upon
Thee,
And idly thought thou yet wouldst be my bride;
So like to lift the slumber-dream had cast
On thy sweet face—my first Love and my last.

I watched to see thee eye its light unfold,
For still thy forehead glowed as bright and fair
As when those raven ringlets wildly roiled
O'er life, which dwelt in that and beauty there;
Thy cheek the while, even and conscious of the theme
That trembled through the spirit's mystic dream.

Thy lips, tho' breathless, still retained the smile,
That oft around thy dewy freshness woke,
When some more lightsome thought or harmless wit
Upon thy warm and wandering fancy broke.
For thou wert nature's child, and took the tone
Of every pulse as if it were thine own.

I watched and still believed that thou wouldst wake,
While others came to place thee in the shroud;
I hoped to see thee smiling slumber break,
As I have seen a light, obscuring cloud
Disperse, which o'er a star-sweet face had thrown
A shadow, like to that which veiled thine own.

But no!—there was no token, look or breath:
The tears of these around, the tolling bell
Told me at last that thou wast dead!
I know not if I breathed a last Farewell!
But since that day, my sweetest hours have past
In thought of thee—my first Love and my last.

SKETCH OF SANTA ANNA.

Some particulars of this personage, derived from gentleman intimately acquainted with him, may be interesting to the public.

Santa Anna is 42 years of age, and was born in the City of Vera Cruz. His father was a Spaniard of old Spain, of respectable standing though poor; his mother was a Mexican. He received a common education, and at the age of 13 or 14, was taken into the military family of the then Intendant of Vera Cruz, Gen. Davilla, who took a great fancy to him and brought him up. He remained with Gen. D. until about the year 1820. While with Davilla he was made a Major, and when installed he took the honors very coolly, and on some of his friends congratulating him he said, "Simi hiciera disquisiera aster algo mas." [If you were to make me a God, I should desire to be something greater.] This trait developed at so early a period of his life indicated the existence of that vaulting ambition which has ever since characterized his life.

After serving the Spanish Royal cause until 1821, he left Vera Cruz, turned against his old master and benefactor, and placed himself at the head of some irregular troops, which he raised on the seacoast, near Vera Cruz, and which was called Saracinos in their language, and which were dominated by him, Cocksnicks, as they were all mounted and armed with spears. With this rude cavalry he besieged Vera Cruz, drove Davilla into the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and after having been repulsed, again entered at a subsequent period, and got entire possession of the city, expelled the old Spanish troops, and reduced the power of the mother-country in Mexico, to the walls of the castle.

Subsequently to this Davilla is said to have obtained an interview with Santa Anna and told him he was destined to act a prominent part in the history of his country; and now, says he, I will give you some advice: "Siempre vanis condos muchos." [Always act up with the strongest party.] He always acted up to this motto until he raised the grito (or cry) in other words took up the cudgels for the friars and church. He then overturned the federal, and established a central despotism, of which the priests and the military were the two privileged orders. His life has been from the first of the most romantic kind, constantly in revolutions, constantly victorious until the last fatal encounter.

His manners are extremely affable; he is full of anecdote and humor, and makes himself exceedingly fascinating and agreeable to all who come into his company; he is about 5 feet 10, rather spare, has a moderately high forehead, with black hair, short black whiskers, without mustaches, and an eye large, black, and expressive of a lurking devil in his look; he is a man of gentle and dignified deportment, but of a disposition perfectly heartless; but has never evinced a savageness of character, except in the massacres in which he has been implicated in Texas. He married a Spanish lady of property, a native of Alverado, and through that marriage obtained the first part of the estate called Manga de Clavo, five leagues from Vera Cruz. He has three fine children, yet quite young.

The following striking anecdote of Santa Anna illustrates his peculiar quickness and management: During the revolution of 1829, while he was shut up in Oxnaca, and surrounded by the government troops, and reduced to the utmost straits for the want of money and provisions, having a very small force, there had been in consequence of the siege and firing every day through the streets, no mass for several weeks. He had no money, and hit upon the following expedient to get it: he took possession of one of the Convents, got hold of the wardrobe of the friars, dressed his officers and some of the soldiers in it, and early in the morning had the bells rung for mass. People delighted in having again an opportunity of adoring the Supreme Being, flocked into the church where he was, and after the house was pretty well filled, his friars showed their side arms and bayonets from beneath their cowls, and closed the door upon the assembled multitude. At this unexpected denouement there was a tremendous shrieking, when one of his officers ascended the pulpit and told the people that he wanted \$10,000, and must have it. He finally succeeded in getting about \$3500, when he dismissed the congregation.

Fate of a Robber and his Wife.—We translate the following from a late French paper.—An individual passing through the wood in the department of Langres, was stopped by a man with a pistol in his hand, who demanded his purse or his life; the traveler gave him twelve francs, affirming that he had no more in his possession. The robber took the money and the stranger fled from him with all possible speed, trembling with fear, but notwithstanding well satisfied with escaping on such good terms. He soon arrived at a farm, where he thought himself secure; he claimed the hospitality of the inmate, after relating the unfortunate adventure, and imprudently added that he had succeeded in concealing a large sum of money from the rapacity of the robber. The mistress of the house then alone, offered him an asylum, and told him he should sleep in the hayloft; this offer was accepted with gratitude, the traveler preferring to lodge badly, to running any more risk by going further. He had scarcely entered the hayloft when the master of the house arrived; the latter announced to his wife that fortune had been this time unfavorable to him; that he had only met with one stranger from whom he had obtained 12 francs.

The woman immediately knew that the person she had sheltered was the individual her husband had robbed, and she disclosed to him what had passed during the absence of the robber, and they agreed that the man should mount the hayloft while the stranger was asleep, and precipitate him into the under apartment where the woman was to stand prepared with a hatchet ready to despatch him. Fortunately for the stranger he overheard every word of this conversation, and kept himself on his guard, for the moment the robber should approach him; this happened a very short time afterwards, when the stranger pretended to have fallen asleep. On the robber's approach, the traveler struck him a violent blow on the head with a stick, which had the effect of precipitating him into the room below, where the wife with a single blow, severed the head from the body. The stranger made his escape, and on his arrival to the next village, denounced the woman. She was afterwards arrested, and executed for the murder of her own husband.—*Boston Gazette.*

Singular.—There have been many circumstances related of our revolution, and the great men who projected and carried it through, which, were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth, but the following striking coincidence is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice.

Washington, born February 22, 1732, inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams, born October 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 60th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 24, 1743, inaugurated 1801, term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 17, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 60th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1817; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United States (all men of the revolution), who ended their term of service in the 66th year of their age. J. Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.—*North Alabamian.*

Had Andrew Jackson who obtained in 1824 a plurality of the electoral votes, been elected at that time, his second term of service would have expired in his 66th year.—*Balt. Repub.*

There is a mistake as to J. Q. Adams; had he been elected a second time, his term of service would have expired in his 64th year.

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Mr. Madison.—The late President Madison was born on the 17th of March, 1751, and was consequently in the 86th year of his age at the time of his decease. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1775, and of the council of that state in 1776. He was subsequently chosen to the congress of the revolution. Six days added to his life, would have carried him to the 4th of July, on which memorable day, all his predecessors died, with the exception of Washington. The proud, but melancholy list, now stands as follows:

George Washington, died 10 Dec. 1799, aged, 68.

John Adams, died 4th July, 1826, aged 91.

Thomas Jefferson, died 4th July, 1826, aged 84.

James Monroe, died 4th July, 1831, aged 73.

James Madison, died June 28, 1836, aged 85.

The average age of the five is 80 years and a fraction. John Quincy Adams is the only Ex-President who survives.

The end of Mr. Madison was visibly approaching for some days before, and such as that of such a great and good man ought to be. His faculties undimmed to his latest hour, he expired without a struggle, free from regret and from cause of reproach. His remains were interred at the family vault at Montpelier, on the thirtieth June, amid the tears of an affectionate family and sorrowing neighborhood.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

A sword to Col. Worth.—An elegant sword manufactured by Messrs. Fletcher & Bennett of Philadelphia, has been presented by the Governor of New-York, to Col. Worth of the army, as a testimonial of his gallant and soldier like conduct in several battles during the late war with Great Britain. The handle of the sword, is of solid gold; the head of the handle a cascade of helmet with visor: around the grip is a scroll on which is inscribed, "Fort George, 27th May, 1813." "Chrysler, 11th November, 1813." "Chippewa, 5th July, 1814." "Ninaga, 25th July, 1814."

On the hilt is a chased wreath, in which is an ornamental cypher, "W. J. W." On the reverse, is a tablet with the inscription, "Presented to Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Worth, of the United States Army, by the Governor of New-York, in conformity with a resolution of the senate and assembly, passed April, 1835, as a token of the high estimation which his native state entertains for his distinguished talents as an officer, and personal bravery, evinced in several battles during the late war with Great Britain."

The scabbard is silver, gilt-mounted with gold tablets, and ornamented with the New-York coat of arms, and representations of the battles alluded to. The tip of the scabbard is of solid gold, richly wrought in arabesque. It has a cut-and-thrust channel blade, of the true Damascus steel, richly etched with armorial wreaths, and bearing the name of Col. Worth, and the Falls of Niagara.

The sword is a beautiful specimen of the arts and an honorable memorial of the gallantry and bravery of a highly meritorious officer.—*Philadel. Com. Her.*

Honors to the Brave.—Major DONALD FRASER, a most gallant officer of the late war, received a sword on Friday from the hands of Gen. Marcy, who presented it on behalf of an association of gentlemen in New-York. The sword was presented in the City Hall, from whence the party repaired to Niblo's, and partook of a dinner, given also in honor of Maj. Fraser.

These honors were warmly and worthily bestowed. We have been so much accustomed of late to see dinners and plate, and honors of all descriptions, squandered upon worthless individuals, that a scene like this is refreshing. Major Fraser is as gallant a man as lives. He went into the army when but a stripling. At the battle of Little York he distinguished himself as the aid of the lamented General Pike, who committed to the hands of Fraser that most affecting letter which was to be delivered if he fell to his widow. That widow presented to Fraser, the sword which her gallant husband was wielding when he died in the arms of victory.

Fraser's worth and gallantry procured him active employment. Wherever stationed, commanding generals sought to attach him to their military suit. At Stony Creek he was Gen. Chandler's aid, and was wounded. He was also the aid of Fort Erie he was aid to Gen. Porter, and was severely wounded. As soon as he recovered, he joined Gen. Brown, and remained in his staff till 1816, when he resigned and was appointed Consul to St. Croix, and subsequently secretary to the commission for settling the boundaries between the government and Great Britain.

Human Horns.—A remarkable instance of a horn substance growing on the head of a female has recently come under the notice of a surgeon in Norfolk. A woman near 70, residing at Rushmore, near Lowestoffe, perceived above 50 years since, a hard excrescence growing from her head, which gradually increased until it attained the length of eight inches. It is perfectly hard and horny in texture; in figure resembling a ram's horn, and arched over the forehead in a singular manner. From its extreme length it became a constant source of uneasiness, and the woman consented to its removal, which operation has been successfully performed.—*Evening paper.*

Turkish notions.—"The harem means the female part of the family of a Turk, and this one word is used to avoid the indecorum, in the eyes of a Mahometan, of mentioning his wives or daughters. It is likewise the name of that part of the house where the females dwell. The Turks are so scrupulous to avoid speaking personally of their female relations, that they will sometimes, when obliged to refer to them, say "my house is sick," or "my house sends compliments to your house."

"The Mahometans believe that Elijah never died, and that he is still on the earth where he is to remain until the coming of Jesus Christ. They call him Kiddy or evergreen, on account of the everlasting life which he enjoys, and by which he is kept ever in a flourishing condition, in a paradise which, they say, might be taken for heaven itself. In reference to this Turkish poet observes, "keep yourselves from believing that this world is your home; your home is in heaven alone; strive therefore, by the means of virtue to reach that home where Elias dwells, and where a place is prepared for you."

"Jian ben Jian, or the Prince of the Genii, is supposed by the Mahometans to have been sovereign of the world before the creation of man, and to have built the pyramids of Egypt. He reigned over a race, which, according to the Koran, was created out of fire, and therefore refused to submit to a man who was only created out of earth. The Mahometans believe that this race, filled and governed the earth, for 2000 years before the creation of Adam, and that upon refusing obedience to him, they were driven into a distant and remote corner of the earth, called the mountains of Kaf, and confined there as a punishment for rebellion."

"The Balbassi Koords have a most curious way of curing wounds. They sew the wounded man in the skin of a bullock fresh stripped off the animal, leaving only his head out; and they leave him in it till the skin begins to putrify. This they say never fails to cure the most desperate spear or sabre wounds."—*Ritch's residence in Koordistan.*

Extract from Wirt.—Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sordid wretch, who thinks only of himself; who draws his head within his shell and never puts it out but for the purpose of lucre and ostentation, who looks upon his fellow creatures not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made for his vassals, and he was for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandizement such a man may be rich, but trust me, he never can be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is in fortune a golden mean, which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence.—Be content with that, and if the horn of plenty overflow, let the droppings fall upon your fellow men; let them fall like the dropp